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A message from a child of France

On Bastille Day (July 14), the French Fourth of July, this child from Aubervilliers, along with hundreds of others, sent up balloons carrying card messages asking for a Big Five pact of peace. The card read in part: "My school has shut its doors; it's summer vacation. Daddy and Mommy whom I love so much are worried. They say PEACE is threatened and all the mommies and daddies must get together to save it. I would be happy if their worries could be lifted by the time I go back to school."

"There shall be in 1952 an opportunity for the people of this nation to fight and vote for a national ticket dedicated to real peace, to a welfare economy, to the full restoration of the Bill of Rights and to full equality for the Negro people."

Progressive Party Natl. Comm. call to an extraordinary session

THE imminence of a cease-fire truce in Korea has opened up new horizons. It raises anew the hope of an economy of welfare not warfare, of houses not guns, of liberty not a garrison state. There is a new surge forward among the people and the beginning of new alignments.

A Democratic Administration sits in Washington devoid of moral or human values. A Republican leadership equally lacking in concern for peace or the welfare of the people, waits impatiently to take over the reins of government.

- In Cicero, Illinois, a mob resorts to force and violence and prevents a Negro from moving his family into his home and destroys his and his neighbors' property.
- In New York a federal prosecutor and federal judge, following the lead of Truman's Attorney General, deny the constitutional rights of bail to political prisoners whose "crime" was the advocacy of ideas.
- In Washington Democratic and Republican legislators alike march ahead with their program to increase taxes on overburdened workers and farmers, freeze wages and at the same time refuse to check the rising cost of living.
- In Madrid an American admiral makes an agreement to supply arms to the world's most hated Fascist dictator, against the bitter opposition of Western Europe.
- In Wall Street financial overlords call for still greater appropriations for armaments to swell their already monstrous profits.
- In the Mississippi valley floods rage, destroying homes, farms and crops while President Truman flies overhead in his luxurious airliner, attempting to gain political advantage for himself and his party, fully knowing that this tragedy could have been avoided by the appropriation of funds for flood control rather than war.
- Throughout the country the reactionary press uses its power to prolong and enlarge the war by attempting to wreck the truce talks in Korea.

THESE are acts and efforts of desperate men, striving for economic and political control, without regard to the needs, the hopes or the aspirations of our people.

(Continued on Page 4)

A MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY WOULD HAVE PREVENTED IT

Floods on the Big Muddy—the shame of a nation

FOR 50 years Army Engineers and the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Reclamation have been working at piecemeal plans to control the Missouri River —Big Muddy—which, with its 2,470 miles, is the longest in the U.S. and one of the most turbulent and destructive. For all their 50-year efforts, Missouri floods from 1935 to 1947 killed 260 persons, caused property damage of $394,000,000, did incalculable harm to small farmers.

Last week the Missouri was on the rampage again with the worst flood in 100 years. After five days during which parts of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma were inundated, at least 26 were known dead and estimates of damage rose to $875,000,000, making it the costliest flood in U.S. history. Until then the two Kansas City's had suffered the worst damage; but by the end of the week the crest had poured into Missouri's capital, Jefferson City, and was roaring on toward St. Louis.

HEART OF THE PROBLEM: Congress hastily appropriated $25,000,000 for relief to homeless thousands, but Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) charged that if it had approved $300,000,000 for flood-control reservoirs a few years ago, this disaster could have been prevented.

A Flood Control Conference in Kansas City in 1949 bitterly criticized Congress for its delay of appropriations for dam construction. But the root cause of the Missouri's continued wildness lies in the government's refusal—through pressure from business and electric power interests—to set up a Missouri Valley Authority to centralize all control projects.

The Missouri drains ten states; its basin comprises 560,000 square miles (one-sixth of the nation); its 582,000 farms and ranches—282,000,000 acres (one-fourth of all U.S. farm land); its forests—72,000,000 acres. It is literally devouring these vast tracts, carrying off each year some 204,000,000 tons of silt—most of it precious topsoil that could be saved by proper conservation. But present projects do not get at the heart of the problem.

COL. PICK AND MR. SLOAN: The Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers always worked at cross purposes. For the Bureau, W. G. Sloan evolved a plan for irrigation projects on the Missouri's tributaries; for the Army Engineers, Col. (now Gen.) Lewis A. Pick planned a controlling dam system on the main river and a nine-foot channel to extend navigation 750 miles upstream. In 1944 Congressional sentiment was growing for comprehensive planning through an MVA, which President Roosevelt had favored. To stave it off, Pick and Sloan compromised and merged their plans—now known as the Pick-Sloan Plan, which Congress approved in 1944.

National Farmers Union president James C. Patton called the merger "a shameless, loveless shotgun wedding." Opponents of the plan—all of labor and the organized small farmers—complain that it is impossible to develop the river on this makeshift basis; that it jeopardizes agricultural development in the basin; that the navigation part of the Engineers' plan was made without knowing how much water is available, and that it is unnecessary in any case (to which the Army's stock reply is: "In time of war. . . .")

Leslie A. Miller, chairman of the Hoover Commission's Natural Resources Task Force, charged last year that there is not enough water in the Missouri for all the Pick-Sloan projects. The full commission in a blistering report called the Pick-Sloan plan one of divided purposes based on inflated costs which squanders natural resources. The St. Louis **Post-Dispatch,** staunch advocate of an MVA, has called it "piecemeal, wasteful, extravagant," pointing to $1,000,0000,000 already spent and $10,000,000,000 to go with no finally integrated end in sight.

COMMON SENSE VS. LOBBYISTS: President Truman has voiced sympathy for an MVA, done nothing to promote it. Last year the Senate subcommittee for flood-control appropriations expressed overwhelming support for the Engineers. The Corps itself has behind it one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington; in 1949 an investigation was proposed of charges that it had 1,900 registered lobbyists who spent $2,000,000 in the first quarter of that year.

Against the Pick-Sloan Plan, the Dept. of Agriculture has one of its own which, it says, will accomplish in 30 years what will take 100 with current efforts. It would reverse Pick-Sloan procedure and start in the uplands where the Missouri waters rise and flood danger begins. For a total cost of some $8,500,000,000 (the sum the Administration is asking for foreign military aid for one year), these are some of the things it would do:

- **Seed 20,000,000 acres of cropland with grass and legumes for erosion control and to hold back flood waters.**
- **Re-seed another 17,500 acres.**
- **Build 1,900,000 miles of terraces to keep water and soil on the land where it belongs.**
- **Stabilize the small streams that first gather water for the Missouri, by constructing from 14,000 to 16,000 small dams for the temporary storage of 5,000,000 acre-feet of water.**
- **Construct 407,000 farm ponds.**
- **Build from 400 to 600 basins to remove silt from the river.**
- **Construct 60,000 miles of diversion ditches to halt erosion.**
- **Plant 5,000,000 acres of new forests.**
- **Develop 2,500,000 acres of shelterbelts and windbreaks.**

IT'S UN-AMERICAN! Proponents of this plan argue that removing sediment from the river would make possible slack-water navigation, so that the Engineers' nine-foot channel would be unnecessary. In addition, this plan would produce 12,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity.

But Pick-Sloan still has Congressional blessings, and the Missouri Basin still has floods.

An MVA, say opponents, would be "socialism."

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THE MAIL BAG

Servility in Cicero

BRISBANE, CALIF.

Harvey Clark, the Negro veteran whose attempt to move into an apartment in Cicero, Ill., started the tremendous riots of last week (GUARDIAN, July 18), is reported to have said afterward: "I don't doubt they will find the Communist element behind it."

Clark is a member of the NAACP; this sounds about like them. It is humiliating to Negroes with backbone to find some of their race showing the white feather—but it is not strange. The whites, wherever possible, have exterminated Negroes with brains and courage—or have deliberately kept them deprived of a fair chance to earn and learn. Consequently the servile and ignorant are numerous.

But although willing to lickspittle, Clark will not be allowed to dwell among the former (?) townsmen of the Capone gang.

Louise Harding Horr

From Dr. DuBois

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Thank you so much for the excellent report of the Peace Congress in Chicago in the July 4 GUARDIAN and especially for the very well done condensation of my speech.

Long live the GUARDIAN!

W. E. B. DuBois

Fugitives—German and U.S.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In the case of the Communist fugitives, it was not that they were running away from the procedures of democratic government, but that they were running away from pure, unadulterated fascism. Let us remember that we had people who fled Hitlerism when Germany's democratic laws began to topple.

Name withheld

To prison for love

ASTORIA, ORE.

It is refreshing in these days when men cringe and cower, and their hearts fail them for fear, to find men of courage, like those recently sent to prison for their convictions. These men and women prove what heroes are made of.

It is not hard to march away with the plaudits of the crowd ringing in your ears; but to stand alone, with only the plaudits of your own conscience, and only the still, small approving voice of God within your heart, is quite another thing.

Difference has always been erroneously associated with criminality. If a man has ideas different from those hitherto accepted he is the natural prey of the unthinking, the stupid, and the vicious.

No doubt, the men who condemned these prisoners will go to church and seek there to absolve their guilty consciences by going through a set of rituals, but all of the rituals since the world began are not worth one ounce of genuine love for humanity. These poor condemned people have loved their fellow men enough to fight for them against poverty, unemployment, oppression and war. Now that their love has led them to prison, let us take new courage from their courage, knowing, as we do, that for every one who suffers in like manner now, the new and better world that we have worked and hoped and suffered for will be that much nearer to its final realization.

Reader

Eleventh Commandment?

CHICAGO, ILL.

In obedience to the Supreme Court ruling on the 11 Communist leaders, the Lord should now hand down a new commandment:

"Thou shalt not think."

Mandel A. Terman

Be prepared

The Chicago **Daily News** reported from Melbourne that Australian parents are being urged to give their children toy soldiers, air rifles and other military play things. Victoria's attorney general, T. W. Mitchell, said that such toys will help "inculcate our children with a spirit of militarism so that we are not left unprepared to meet the foreign invaders."

From Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H.

To help keep the GUARDIAN alive and fighting for peace, enclosed herewith find checks from myself and J. Rosenstein, both of whom believe the GUARDIAN to be the finest and most honest paper in the U.S. It must not die at this most crucial moment in our history.

Your answer to the N.Y. World-Telegram about "dirty work" on U.S. prisoners of war in Korea was priceless. GUARDIAN readers will indeed know who is doing the dirty work.

Adele Kensinger

Educating our young

PHOENICIA, N. Y.

How many of us progressives have thought realistically about the education of our younger children? Aren't many of us trying to teach them how to solve the problems that we must solve now ourselves? Shouln't we raise them to be fully effective in the world that will be theirs when they are 30?

The child who is five now will reach the important part of his life in a world qute different from ours. Ammunition manufacturers may hope that the present state of the world will last forever, but we know that it cannot and will not. Our small children are not going to inherit a last ditch fight but tremendous opportunities.

So, we must encourage in them enthusiasm about watching life unfold in whatever surprising directions it chooses. We must help them to see that all creative activity is one—that they enjoy the fruits of other people's work and conversely will grow stronger and wiser in the ratio that they share with others.

By the time a child comes in contact with the world outside the home, the basic pattern of his character is set; so, it is up to us to learn how to train the child to be a creator rather than a grabber. In the midst of destruction for profit we must find a way to convey to our children that an activity is worthwhile in itself or not worth doing at all.

Lesli Foxworthy

No heartburn

MISSOULA, MONT.

We don't want to miss an issue of your fine paper. It is one paper that we can read while eating a meal without losing our appetites.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Coe

Floods—and criminality

CHICAGO, ILL.

Perhaps to be wholly in the clear God should have run an ad in the big circulation dailies in America reading:

The undersigned will not be responsible for floods nor the damage and human misery caused by same in America after 1937 (the date of the Mississippi and Ohio Valley floods).

(signed) GOD.

Floods used to stand in the same awe-inspiring category as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and the people afflicted with them could only bear their suffering with what fortitude they could; the lowliest criminal and the highest archbishop could justly call them "Acts of God." And it is still true that, in un-developed parts of the world, floods are still Acts of God or weather-created Frankenstein monsters, according to your viewpoint.

But the days when America can have a child-like conscience toward floods are passed. Floods in the States are in the odious category of "Acts of Criminal Negligence." Truly it is only criminal negligence that can account for the abortion in Congress of effective flood control measures.

The beneficial effects of the Tennessee Valley Authority have long since been made clear to all eyes (even Rankin's). Effective flood-control measures, the projected (and thus far rejected) river authorities similar to TVA, are costly. But infinitely more costly are the bombers, battleships and troops transported to slaughter peoples in remote corners of the world.

Robert Scott

RUSSIANS ARE HUMAN BEINGS DEPT.

Svetlana Malik, 7, daughter of Soviet UN delegate Jacob Malik, is carried aboard the Gripsholm to sail for home and a vacation with her mother and father.

UE News

"Well, von Frickelschnitz, how does it feel to be in the front line of the fight to save democracy?"

Jilted—for Ike

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Received the first copy of the GUARDIAN paid for by a Michigan subscriber and it was just what I thought, a "red sheet," an "apologist" for the ruthless "Soviet Slave Empire" and its lying propaganda of "hate for the U.S.A." and a promoter of the fake "Red Peace Crusade" by the Kremlin's "stooges." I have been a "vox popper" for 50 years, fighting the "Red Menace," the only threat to world peace in the world today. So please cancel my subscription at once.

Draft Eisenhower for President in 1952.

G. Edward Lind

Robeson and Marc

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I recently had the extreme good fortune to hear Paul Robeson at a meeting held in memoriam for Willie McGee, and was tremendously impressed by his political understanding and qualities of leadership. During the same meeting I overheard the whispered remark: "There but for the color of his skin would be a President of the United States."

Perhaps he can't be President just yet, but if ever the American people needed the opportunity to demonstrate their opposition to the present suicidal policies of the parties of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, it is in the coming Presidential elections.

It is, therefore, with deep awareness of the many difficult problems involved, that I submit the name of Robeson for consideration as Presidential candidate of the PP in 1952, with Vito Marcantonio as his running mate.

C. W. Conn

Rip Van W. and us

JANESBORO, ARK.

I have been a reader of GUARDIAN since the first printing. I have not tried to get any subscribers. As I see it, a Rip Van Winkle just doesn't want to be awakened. I just recently mailed a $2 money order as a gift. Wasn't much but I'll do it again and again if and when. I hear so damn much about this communism business and hear I might be called one and I don't even know what it is. Never seen one that I know of. All I know is there are a lot of people who don't want to find out a damn thing, only what's on the air and in the plutocratic papers.

Anyhow old Rip slept on and his damn gun rotted and his dogs all died. And so it is with the American people.

R. D. Wood

Remember Spain?

MONTGOMERY CREEK, CALIF.

It is now fifteen years since Franco rebelled against the Spanish Republic and 4,500 of our boys found their way to Spain to form the Abraham Lincoln Battalion of the International Brigade. They had companions: the Papineau-Mac-Kenzie Battalion from Canada, the Ernest Thaelmann contingent of Germans, the Garibaldi's from Italy — 40 nationalities in all. They fought to make the world safe for democracy, not only against the Spanish landlords but against German and Italian armies. On the wind-swept slopes of the Sierra de Guadarama, in shallow graves, lie the bodies of many of those boys. Their souls will never die.

Now, just as Hitler and Mussolini were trying out their mechanized equipment in Spain in preparation for World War II, our "war lords" have tried out theirs in Korea for World War III against Russia.

John Hoffman

She went thataway

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Motion picture "Red Salute" (Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor), has been reissued under the title of "Runaway Daughter."

F.

The very devil

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Here's $2 from me and my daughter. Whenever possible we will send you more. Don't give up — your readers are bedeviled humans, but they are human, and will answer your appeals for help. Keep asking us, we'll not let you down.

Ruth M. Hannah

$2 for life

HEYBURN, IDAHO

Please find $2 enclosed to help stop murdering innocent people.

Charley Miller

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Report to Readers

No dog days in the fight for peace

One way to find relief from the summer heat is to get somebody to fork over a cool two bucks for a Guardian subscription.

The Guardian's special recipe for cooling off summer soldiers is the blank in the lower left corner of this page. We recommend it highly—also the renewal box on page 8. Use them today—we guarantee results.

EXCLUSIVE: INSIDE NORTH KOREA

A Danish writer reports on the tour of 17 women through the war zone

By Ida Bachmann
Special to the GUARDIAN

(The author of the series of articles of which this is the first is a Danish writer, head of the Office of War Information Danish desk in New York in World War II, now a chief librarian in her native land. The Women's International Democratic Fedn. delegation to Korea of which she was a member included the Englishwoman Mrs. Monica Felton, who after she publicly criticized UN atrocities in Korea was discharged by Town & Country Planning Minister Hugh Dalton from her $10,000-a-year job as chairman of the Stevenage town planning authority. Mrs. Felton, who is not a Communist sympathizer, called what she saw in N. Korea (the work of UN forces) "the end of civilization." One Tory MP suggested Mrs. Felton be tried for high treason (punishmable by death).

Even liberals strongly criticized Mrs. Felton for "only giving one side" of the Korea atrocities. Kate Fleron, a second Danish delegate with the group (like Mrs. Felton, a non-member of WIDF), has written to the British press pointing out that she, Mrs. Felton and Miss Bachmann proposed at the delegation's first meeting in Prague that efforts be made to visit South as well as North Korea so both sides could be given. Such efforts were made, but "technical difficulties in arranging the journey forced us to give up the idea definitely in China." Ed.)

KOLDING, DENMARK

WHEN it got so dark that we could no longer distinguish the dragon roofs and blossoming trees in the compound of houses where we had been staying in the Chinese city of Antung—and cars could no longer be seen clearly from the air—a long string of jeeps drove through the city and down to the Yalu River, which runs between China and Korea. It was the 16th of May.

We were 22 women from 17 countries in four continents. At the suggestion of the Korean women we had set out in order to see the effects of the war on the civilian population of North Korea, particularly women and children.

Most of us had seen war before; many had been active in the freedom movements of Europe during the Nazi occupation of our countries; several had suffered in German concentration camps or prisons or under colonial conditions under foreign rule. We were all united in a great desire for peace.

As citizens of countries that are members of the United Nations, we all felt responsible for the war waged in Korea in the name of UN. And our aim was to find facts about that war. We were decided never to accept second-hand information, rumors or propaganda; but to see with our own eyes and question those who had been eye-witnesses to what had been going on.

ACROSS THE YALU: While we went through the passport formalities in a shed near the shore, air-raid alarms sounded outside and we heard shooting in the distance. The dark shades were pulled a bit lower; I could barely see the faces of the other delegates. Every one looked serious, but I could see no trace of fear: we knew we were going into the war, and here it was.

As soon as the shooting stopped we walked down to the river. There was no time to spare: we had to cross before the moon got up, for the crossing of the Yalu, which is under constant surveillance of UN airplanes, was perhaps the most dangerous part of our very dangerous expedition.

We climbed down a ladder into the hold of a small lighter, and the hatch was closed over our heads. A sleepy petrol lamp hung from the ceiling, swaying gently, the only evidence of the movement of the boat.

RUINS AND ROSES: The silence was broken when we felt a slight jerk, the hatch was opened and someone came down and said: "Welcome to Korea!" It was the Minister of Culture of North Korea, Madame She Den Suk.

The moon had come up now, almost full and deep red. In its light we could see the broad river behind us and the Chinese mountains in the distance. Before us stood hundreds of young Korean women who had come down to greet us, dressed in their long white silk robes which they usually wear, and bringing us cherry branches and wild roses. We could see that the city we had come to was in ruins.

Now when I think back to our arrival in Sinuiju I realize that it was typical of our whole stay in Korea—this mixture of natural beauty and the destruction of war, the constant danger from the air and the great expectation which the Korean people nourished in connection with our visit. At long last their voice would have a chance to be heard in the world after having been silenced for almost a year.

"TELL THE WORLD": There was another thing that struck me on that first night in Korea, on the shore of the Yalu. I knew I was now in a country at war; but I, who had come from the western world where most people are haunted by fear of war and constant talk of war—I felt as if I had come to a country of peace. For in the midst of the horrors of destruction, hunger and sorrow, the Koreans have preserved their gentleness and an inner peace which we westerners have not got, but which is so strong that it is contagious.

This feeling was confirmed every day in my association with the Koreans I got to know and the hundreds with whom we got into conversation. Wherever we went, crowds of people would gather around us. They evidently understood that we had come quite without that superciliousness which the peoples of Asia have seen all too much of in white faces. They spoke to us freely, with the confidence that this was an important factor if we were to do our work properly. Yet if our report on North Korea were to be complete we should have questioned every person in the whole country, for there is hardly anyone who has not lost one or several nearest relatives.

"Tell it to the world," they asked us. "We hope people will understand."

THE PRICE OF TELLING: Tell it to the world—that is what I am trying to do. The mental torture to which the reactionary Danish papers have been exposing me ever since I set foot on my home soil cannot make me throw off the responsibility which the Koreans confidently placed on my shoulders. Many people do understand. Every lecture hall in which I have spoken since my return from Korea has been overcrowded, usually flowing over into the streets.

It is not we, the people, who make wars. But there is a possibility that we may make peace if we are sufficiently many and know enough of what is going on in the world.

A great many others have written about South Korea—and without being called one-sided. I have not seen South Korea, therefore I shall not write about it. But I shall relate some of what I have seen in North Korea. Thousands of young Americans have been involved in the war. I think that they, or some of them at least, will agree with what Kate Fleron, the other Dane in our expedition, has said: "There are two categories of victims in every war—those who die from the cruelties and those who commit them."

IDA BACHMANN
17 women from 15 countries

ARRIVAL IN SINUIJU
The city we had to come to was in ruins

WAR & PEACE

Truman weds Franco on 15th anniversary of civil war

JULY 18 was the 15th anniversary of the Franco-Hitler-Mussolini uprising to overthrow Spain's democratic government by force. On that day Secy. of State Acheson announced the U. S. was seeking military arrangements with the Franco dictatorship. Outcome of talks between Franco and U. S. Naval Chief Adm. Sherman (who died later in Naples) indicated the U. S. would get air and naval bases in Spain; Franco, arms and money to quell his subjects who won world attention with a series of dramatic strikes last spring. Britain and France protested officially, but AP said they

> . . . merely acted for the record. . . . The whole issue was threshed out and agreement reached long ago.

Press reports agreed the British and French governments would fall if they openly sided with Washington on the Franco issue. Insurgent Labourite Bevan, rank-and-file support of whose proposals for a new policy (see p. 8) have "alarmed" the British government (N. Y. Times), castigated the Spain alliance as evidence of "a lack of consistent principle behind American foreign policy." The N. Y. Herald Tribune said Britons see the move as "a major political blunder" which will convince Europeans Washington thinks war inevitable.

HITLER NOT AVAILABLE: In the U. S. even Americans for Democratic Action, strong supporters of the Administration war program, protested. Liberal columnist I. F. Stone suggested it was "fear of imminent war with Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) rather than with Moscow" that made the State Dept. "reverse its previous hostility" to Franco. Some wondered what hostility there was to reverse: for six years Washington had given Franco aid and comfort, particularly when his rule was threatened, and an alliance was already mooted by the Pentagon in 1945. To its liberal critics here and abroad, the Administration replied bluntly: "The time for squeamishness is over."

By way of making his Cabinet "more to the taste of the Western powers" (N.Y. Times), Franco added to it a number of monarchists and Gen. Munoz Grandes, commander of Spain's Blue Division which fought for Hitler in World War II.

COPS & KILLERS: Protesting "for the record" on Spain, Britain agreed to inclusion in the "Atlantic Pact" of Turkey and of Greece, where civil servants striking against government corruption and impossible living costs have brought state administration to a virtual standstill. In Athens, where he said the overwhelming majority go hungry, the Cleveland Press's Theodore Andrica wrote after a visit there:

> I am sure there are more policemen per square foot than in any other municipality in the world.

Washington speeded its drive to get war bases in Israel and throughout the Middle East, as U. S.-British rivalry in that area exploded in two assassinations. On July 16 Lebanon's former Premier Riad El Solh, who had been called an American agent, was murdered after a visit with Jordan's King Abdullah in Jordan's capital Amman. His mission was reportedly aimed at undermining two British plans: for a "Greater Syria" (Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon), and for a Mid-East Defense arrangement outside the Atlantic Pact consisting of the Arab states, Israel and Turkey, with Britain in the leadership. The murder four days later of King Abdullah, chief British pillar in the Middle East, was a blow to Britain, an assist to Washington efforts to dominate the region.

Indianapolis Star

In Teheran, President Truman's envoy Averell Harriman used the full weight of Washington pressure to win

(Continued on Page 4)

Washington takes Franco to bosom

(Continued from Page 3)

Iran's consent to a joint U.S.-British-Iranian refining and marketing scheme for its "nationalized" oil. Premier Mossadegh's government cracked down on the Tudeh (People's) Party after great demonstrations against Harriman in which several demonstrators were killed. In London, MP Stanley Evans

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

told Parliament Harriman was selling Britain down the river:

> "There is no point in a nation denying itself 4,700,000,000 pounds for rearmament, presumably in part for the protection of its economic interests, if at the end of it all there is nothing left to protect."

Far East

Meanwhile in Korea, after three major items for a truce-talk agenda (cease-fire, demilitarized zone, guarantees against renewal of fighting) had been agreed, U.S. negotiators delivered a new ultimatum: under no circumstances would they even discuss withdrawal of foreign troops. Backing the ultimatum, Secy. Acheson said UN forces must remain in Korea "until a genuine peace has been firmly established." His purpose, said the N.Y. **Times**, was not only to stiffen negotiators but

> . . . to remind the U.S. itself a truce does not automatically mean the return of American troops.

One explanation attributed by the **Times** to "observers in Tokyo" was that troop withdrawal

> . . . would be the signal for the downfall of President Rhee's government with more than a possibility that South Korea . . . might go Communist by internal revolution.

DULLES IN FLAMES: Throughout Asia opposition to Washington's Japanese peace treaty mounted as 50 nations were invited to San Francisco to sign it. John Foster Dulles, chief negotiator for the treaty, was burned in effigy in the Philippines. A leading Burmese paper denounced it as "a private U.S.-Japan affair." The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions insisted both Chinese governments should have a part in it. Rhee's government demanded the Japanese island of Tsushima

Daily Worker, London

"Mind the foundations."

and participation in the treaty-making despite Washington's cold shoulder to its claims. Moscow, the N.Y. **Times** reported from there, "believes and anticipates that its [opposition] . . . commands strong support among the nations of Asia." London's **New Statesman & Nation** complained:

> That Britain and the U.S. should join in recommending a draft Japanese peace treaty, prepared without reference to the Soviet Union or China, is a terrifying indication of the remoteness of a general settlement in the Far East.

More peace scares

Soviet moves to ease international tension again threw Washington into panic. The State Dept. said they were designed to "lull us to sleep," while the Administration officially described its policy as forging a ring of A-bomb bases around the U.S.S.R. Said U.S. deputy UN delegate Gross:

> "The full promise of the UN Charter can never be realized if the objective of nations is merely to coexist with each other. . . . Coexistence . . . is a sterile concept."

But "certain embassies in Moscow" were reported ready to "advise their home governments to make fresh explorations for an all-around peace" (**AP**), on the basis of the Soviet truce initiative in Korea and these developments:

- Lifting of restrictions on West Berlin trade and beginning of four-power talks, for the first time in almost two years, on contraband trade.
- Soviet agreement — despite the Washington-dictated embargo against the socialist world—to a UN Economic Commission for Europe proposal for immediate technical discussions on enlarging East-West trade. The N.Y. **Times** reported from Geneva:

> Many Western governments are in a mood to challenge the U.S. right to dictate what they should ship to the East. It is also a fact that the attraction of Eastern goods now is considerably greater than it was a year ago because of the inflation that has hit the West.

- Publication in Moscow of a new English-language weekly, **News**, dedicated to promoting friendly relations between the U.S., Britain and Russia.

MUSCOVY MUST GO: The Soviet moves represented no change in the policy based on the possibility of "peaceful coexistence" with capitalism which it has followed through its 34 years. The N.Y. **Herald Tribune** referred in Feb., 1949, to

> . . . the peace offensive which Soviet Russia has never ceased to wage, in one form or another, since the end of the war against Germany and Japan.

But when Secy. Acheson told Congress recently that the 500-year process "by which Russia has grown . . . from the Duchy of Muscovy to a vast empire has got to be stopped," it was interpreted to mean that Washington's aim is now "dismemberment of the Russian nation." The N.Y. **Times** commented:

> There is a peculiar unreality attaching itself to the American policies which after the first World War opposed any "dismemberment" of the Russian empire. . . . Mr. Acheson's statements show that those policies have been replaced by a new realism.

The **Times** followed up this message with a series of headlined reports of "unrest in the Soviet empire":

> July 17: SATELLITE UNREST REPORTED GROWING.
> July 19: SOVIET COMBATING SEPARATIST MOVES.
> July 19: UPRISING IN BALTIC REPORTED.

Slaves

They are slaves who fear to speak,
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose,
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink,
From the truth they needs must think:
They are slaves who dare not be,
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell

Progressive Party meeting called

(Continued from Page 1)

The two old parties are already sparring for position in 1952. While the Democrats are busy fitting up Mr. Truman in his new clothes as a "peace candidate," the Republicans are compounding their platform of equal parts of McCarthyism and MacArthurism. The press speculates on Truman, the Democrat — Taft, the Republican — or Eisenhower, who is either or both. But neither Truman nor Taft nor Eisenhower offers a program of peace, security and freedom.

Our party seeks allies among all sections of the people — among the millions in labor who have seen the hoax of phoney price controls and the iniquities of wage freezes; among the Negro people who have been cruelly betrayed by both old parties; among the educators who see academic freedom vanishing; among all who see their standards of living disappearing in an economy increasingly devoted to war; among all who demand peace.

To achieve these ends — to ensure that the people shall have a choice for peace, plenty and freedom — to discuss the time and place of the 1952 Convention of the party — an extraordinary session of the National Committee of the Progressive Party is called to meet on August 18 and 19, 1951. Arrangements are being negotiated with both Minneapolis and Chicago for the meeting. As soon as these are completed, the city and place will be announced.

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman
C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

CHICAGO

Racists incite more violence—in court

A WEEK after the all-night riot in which a mob of thousands wrecked an apartment house because a Negro was to move in, the battlefield in Chicago's suburb of Cicero was declared "quiet." Behind barricades of barbed wire through which only residents of the half-mile area were admitted, five companies of National Guardsmen patrolling the "No Man's Land" had been cut to three.

In most Cicero churches the outburst of mass hatred went unnoticed the Sunday after the riots. One pastor who talked about it was Rev. Joseph L. Hughes of Millard Av. Baptist Church. He told his congregation he had personally visited police headquarters at the height of the disturbance to demand the "awful display" be ended. The police replied, said Hughes:

> "We don't want the blankety blanks in here anyway and this is our way of getting them out."

Next day when 117 arrested rioters appeared in court to be told they would be tried individually, leaflets were passed out with the heading "Go, Go, Keep Cicero White" in the name of the White Circle League. (The League, whose chief Joseph Beauharnais has since been convicted under an Illinois anti-race-provocation law, was exposed by the GUARDIAN after Chicago's Peoria St. riots of Nov., 1949—a prolonged outburst of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro violence by mobs at one point reaching 4,000, almost unreported by most of the U.S. press.)

"THIS IS YOUR FBI": At a protest demonstration staged by the anti-discrimination committee of Dist. 1, CIO Packinghouse Workers, some 1,000 Chicagoans commended Gov. Stevenson for sending Guard troops, demanded federal intervention and use of the FBI in rounding up those behind the conspiracy. Al Benson, ace Negro disk jockey and entertainer on Chicago's station WGES, told the meeting the FBI had called him to report a rumor that the station would be bombed if he continued broadcasting his views on the Cicero affair; he had replied that he would speak up regardless of the consequences.

The Progressive Party group in Cicero held a meeting to plan a community campaign. The Chicago Council for Labor Unity called for taking of five immediate steps including criminal prosecution of the White Circle League. Walter White, secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared at an NAACP rally with Harvey E. Clark Jr., the Negro veteran whose attempt to occupy an apartment started the riot. White told the meeting, which raised $2,000 in contributions: "We are determined to see that the Clarks move in again." He said the NAACP would give the Clarks legal and financial aid.

SIX SHORT YEARS: Chicago papers were deluged with readers' letters about the episode. "A War Widow" wrote:

> Has it been just six short years ago that these same people were banded together in our war against nations that would persecute these so-called minority races? I'm slightly ill now. . . . Was [my husband's] sacrifice, and mine, and millions of others made in vain?

DR. PERCY JULIAN
The union was confederated

CAN'T EAT HERE: The week after the riot Negro research chemist Percy Julian, who was named 1950 "Chicagoan of the Year" for his work in controlling arthritis and other ailments, was told at the last moment not to come to a luncheon for top U.S. research scientists to which he had been invited. Founded during the Civil War as an offshoot of the Union League of America, an organization of whites and Negroes, Chicago's Union League Club where the luncheon was held now refuses to admit Negroes. Commented Julian bitterly:

> "It appears to me that organizations like the Union League Club are as directly responsible as any other agency for such un-American incidents as the bombing of my home in Oak Park and the Cicero riots. When individuals in high places behave as the Union League Club behaves, ordinary citizens follow suit. These ordinary citizens cannot revoke an invitation as did the Union League Club; they therefore resort to the bomb and mob violence.

Julian's Oak Park house was recently the target of an arsonist and a small dynamite bomb.

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MEXICAN "WETBACKS" IN AMERICAN PEONAGE

The scandal of the migratory farm workers

By Lawrence Emery

IN the U. S. there are some 1,000,000 migratory farm workers. Half are domestic labor, the other half Mexican. Except for 100,000 who work the fields (mostly in the Southwest) under legal contract by agreement between the two governments, the Mexicans are here in violation of immigration laws and are dubbed "wetbacks" because many enter by swimming the Rio Grande.

Ever since a migratory farm labor force developed, scholarly surveys of their plight and proposals for bettering it have been made. In 1909 Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission called for a reorganization of farming which would "meet the labor problem at least halfway." But as farms grew into "factories in the fields" the migrants' position has retrogressed steadily. Between 1910-1915 their wage rates were two-thirds those paid in manufacturing; now they are a little over ⅓.

IMPORTED MISFORTUNE: Latest of the learned studies is by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor: a 188-poge report prepared by six members who held 12 public regional hearings, made public in April. Of the migrants, it says:

> They are the children of misfortune. . . . We depend upon misfortune to build up our force of migratory workers. And when the supply is low because there is not enough misfortune at home, we rely on misfortune abroad to replenish the supply. . . . Jobs and working conditions . . . are no better and in many respects worse than those offered 30 and 40 years ago.

While the lot of all is indescribably bad, the illegal Mexican is

> . . . under constant threat of apprehension and deportation, his life is one of furtive insecurity. In the hands of employers inclined to make use of the wetback's disabilities, the result is virtual peonage.

THE PROMISED LAND: In many regions he gets 25c an hour; the contract rate in California's fabulously rich Imperial Valley is 60c an hour plus minimum guarantees of housing, insurance, transportation, bonds and other benefits. But many of the illegals there sleep in the fields, receive $3 a week and a few meals, often are swindled of all their earnings. If they complain, they are threatened with arrest or at least deportation.

Their housing, if they have any, lacks the most primitive facilities, with no provisions for rearing and schooling children. In Pinal County in Arizona an inspection

> . . . found families living in unfloored tents, open-pit privies near where food was being prepared, beds and bedding infested with vermin, camp streets filthy with garbage, and extensive disease, including pink-eye, impetigo and dysentery. (N. Y. Times, April 30.)

But state efforts to improve conditions brought violent grower opposition.

IT'S DEPLORABLE: Health conditions — which, everyone recognizes, undermine the health of the whole region — are indicated by the tuberculosis death-rate per 100,000 in San Antonio, Tex.: 40 for Anglo-Americans, 50 for Negroes, 150 for Mexican-Americans. In the N. Y. **Times** (June 3, 1951), Dr. Howard A. Rusk pointed out that because the alien Mexican's presence is illegal he won't seek medical aid; because his employment is temporary his employer is unconcerned; and local health and medical services are barred because of residence requirements. He cited figures for 28 Texas counties near the border:

> Migrant infant mortality rate—79.5 per 1,000 live births (rate for all Texas—46.2; all U. S.—32). In one Lower Rio Grande Valley county the rate was a staggering 127.6. (A survey by New Mexico and Vanderbilt University professors showed that Valley cotton growers made $5,000,000 extra profits last summer by low wage rates for illegal labor).
>
> At labor camps in Mathis, Tex., 96% of the children had no milk in six months, eight out of ten adults no meat.
>
> Dysentery rate in the 28 counties — 1,554.1 (all Texas, 312); syphilis, 333.3 (199.8); malaria, 126.1 (37.4); typhoid, 6.5 (3.7).

Just as the health level of the migrant sets the level for the community, so, the Commission found,

> . . . the wage level at which the alien farm laborer generally is willing to work tends to set the pay pattern for all.

A MEXICAN FAMILY SHELLS PECANS FOR A MERE PITTANCE A DAY
"Under constant threat of apprehension and deportation, his life is one of furtive insecurity . . ."

HOW TO GET SLAVES: Hundreds of thousands of Mexican farm laborers (braceros) flood into Texas; as many Texans migrate elsewhere to seek better conditions. A Texas University study showed that all farm needs in the state can be met by domestic labor—but it can't compete with wage scales offered the imported worker. Migratory workers' wages pull down non-migratory. The former average earnings of $550 a year for an average 101 days work; the latter, $580 for 120 days.

The huge bulk of migratory labor is employed by only 2% of all U. S. farms—the very biggest which produce 7% of the total crop. Their system is simple: first set an arbitrary wage which is too low to attract domestic labor, call it the "prevailing wage"; then report a "labor shortage" to the U. S. Employment Service, which issues a certificate to that effect. Growers can then import Mexican workers on contract—but as the President's Commission notes:

> If Mexican labor cannot be obtained legally on terms satisfactory to the employers, they will obtain Mexican labor illegally.

WASHINGTON HELPS OUT: By its own policy of legalizing workers already here—by the simple expedient of rounding them up, giving them identification slips, stepping them across the border to step right back again to receive work permits—the government itself has encouraged the tide of illegal entries until it has become an unmanageable flood swamping the living standards of whole regions.

In 1944, 29,000 Mexicans were either deported or took "voluntary departure"; by last year the figure had swelled to 565,000, and it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 braceros enter the country every year. Says the President's Commission:

> We have used the institutions of government to procure alien labor willing to work under obsolete and backward conditions, and thus perpetuated those very conditions. . . . We have not only undermined the standards of employment for migratory farm workers, we have impaired the economic and social position of the American family farm operator.

All through the Southwest it is common knowledge that the Immigration Service "turns its back when growers need labor." The Commission reports that the Employment Service

> . . . places greater emphasis on its function as a recruiting agency for farm employers than it does on the equally important function of a work-finding agency for the migratory farm laborers.

UP THE O'DWYERS: Exploitation of the Mexican has grown into a traffic in human lives comparable to the early slave trade, with fabulous profits.

One of those who profit is Frank O'Dwyer, brother of William O'Dwyer, former Mayor of New York City and now U. S. Ambassador to Mexico. In partnership with Keith Metz, president of the Imperial Valley Farmers Assn., he owns a large ranch in the Valley often used by his brother as a vacation and resting spot. Last February complaints were filed that of 380 Mexicans employed there, 300 were illegal.

A provision of the U. S.-Mexican agreement is that a grower who uses illegals together with contract workers loses his right to hire the latter. The AFL Natl. Farm Labor Union (which recently conducted an unsuccessful strike in the Valley) demanded that O'Dwyer's contract rights be revoked. O'Dwyer said he didn't know which of his workers were legal or illegal: "They all look alike to me." (N.Y. **Post**, Feb. 13). But the situation was embarrassing to brother William. There was a quiet "investigation," but Frank O'Dwyer did not lose his contract rights nor was the result of the investigation ever made public.

MEXICO PROTESTS: The Mexican government long since has made known its dissatisfaction with the working of the agreement and the exploitation of its nationals. On May 26 U. S officials on the Coast announced a "get tough" policy, said they would check all growers for observance of the agreement, revoked from about a dozen their permits to hire contract workers. On June 2 the Immigration Service announced an "airlift" to return deportees to Mexico; they were flown 1,000 or more miles into the interior, far from their homes.

On June 11 the NFLU demanded the ouster of Ambassador O'Dwyer because he had "not used his office to facilitate and expedite the withdrawal of Mexican contract workers [during the strike] in accordance with international agreement." Five days later the Mexican government announced it would let the agreement expire June 30, allow no contract labor to leave Mexico after July 15. It set two conditions to be met before negotiating a new agreement: U.S. enactment of laws punishing growers hiring illegal labor; all contracts to be signed by both governments. (The President's Commission had called the earlier agreement "in effect . . . a collective bargaining situation in which the Mexican government is the representative of the workers and the State Dept. is the representative of our farm employers.")

CONGRESSMEN DON'T CARE: Early in May the U. S. Senate passed a bill providing for recruiting and transportation by the Secy. of Labor of Mexican labor to reception centers north of the border; employers would reimburse the government's transportation and subsistence costs up to $15 for each worker hired, leaving quite a burden on the taxpayer. But it provided for one-year jail sentences and $2,000 fines for hiring illegal workers.

The House passed the bill without the punishment clause, and a House-Senate Joint Conference adopted it that way on June 30. The final version "legalized" aliens who have been in the country five years. The measure ignored all recommendations of the President's Commission. Said the N.Y. **Times:**

> The bill appears to be simply a measure to regularize the flow of low-paid temporary farm workers into the U. S., at some cost to the American taxpayer.

TRUMAN SAYS OK: Both the CIO and the AFL called on the President to veto. But he signed on July 12 on the assurance, he said, of Congressional leaders that further legislation would be considered. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) announced he would offer a bill providing $1,000 fines and one-year jail sentences for employers hiring illegal workers, and allowing the Immigration Service to inspect farms for illegals without a warrant.

On July 16 negotiations for a new agreement opened in Mexico City; the Mexican government was demanding a "blacklist" of areas where Mexicans are discriminated against, a guarantee that the U.S. government pay full compensation where employers failed to do so, and punishment for employment of workers here illegally. Last week the U.S. Emplyoment Service certified that 23,000 farm workers are needed in Southwest cotton growing regions.

A sticky business

"We are stuck with this war until we can figure out how to get unstuck. . . . Even in the purely military field our attitude toward the Koreans is so negative that they don't fight for us as well as they fight for the Communists. What in hell do we expect when we treat the poor sods as fifth-rate citizens in their own country?"

Tom Driberg, Labour MP, in **Reynolds News**, June 10, 1951.

Behind the Guatemala riots: Striped pants and illiteracy

By Elmer Bendiner

GUATEMALA CITY

SIX years ago the reign of President Jorge Ubico, one of the bloodiest of Latin American tyrants, ended in this land of steamy jungles, volcanic peaks and coffee and banana plantations. His successor, Juan Jose Arevalo, buckled to the job of lifting 60% illiterate, 95% Catholic Guatemala out of feudalism; he was denounced as a communist, faced 27 attempted coups. Last spring, acting with unprecedented attention to the constitution, Arevalo stepped down on completion of his term. Overwhelmingly elected to succeed him was Col. Jacopo Arbenz-Guzman, who pledged to continue his policies.

Arbenz inherited the powerful opposition—with its penchant for July revolts—mobilized by the Archbishop, the frail upper class, the U. S. Embassy, and the United Fruit Co. ("Frutera") which controls 40% of Guatemala's economy and all its land and sea transport. On July 12 violence erupted again when 4,000 opposition demonstrators marched on the Presidential palace. Three men were killed. 60 wounded. For 12 hours shops were shuttered, telephone service cut. But next day the opposition to the only Latin American administration fighting for economic independence from the U. S. chalked up another coup that failed.

BUDDING DEMOCRACY: A week later the Guardia Civil still patrolled the streets with rifles, and most guarantees of free speech and assembly were suspended. But the city remained curiously calm—busy and noisy as ever, with cars and motorcycles tooting their way around ox-carts, and no evidence of the July 12 battle except bullet scars on the palace's pale green facade.

Guatemala now has a tradition for snapping back after coups. The military never held control for more than brief periods. Democracy is seeping into a country that never knew it until six years ago. There is a beginning of child nurseries, medical care, rights for labor, land reform (very modest), small-scale industrialization and the varying of crops. Striking at Guatemala's ancient colonial status, the whole of this program is denounced as "communist" although neither Arevalo nor Arbenz has advocated reforms beyond those of the New Deal.

A symptom of the change is the growth of the peace movement. Every one of the seven often-discordant parties that support the government has formally endorsed the Stockholm peace petition. Only a few days before the disorders I attended a peace meeting complete with marimba and dancing in the aisles, at which each party and many unions handed up the signatures they had gathered. There were more than 56,000 in all, including the thumbprints that some had to leave for signatures.

A TALE OF 3 NUNS: The opposition offensive this year bore the marks of a U.S. witch-hunt. Anti-communist societies sprang up throughout the country; newspapers printed their manifestos calling for death to the communists. **Time** and the N.Y. **Times** featured bloodcurdling distortions; the June 8 **Times** editorial on "The Cancer of Guatemala" looked to many here like a grim portent from the Embassy.

Still the yearly effort to win power for the Right lacked a specific cause until July 10. On that day the supervisor of a government-managed orphanage ordered the transfer of three nuns to a school, and San Carlos Medical School students beat up their director and eight faculty members, demanding their dismissal as "communists." Market women shut down their stalls; the orphans went on a sit-down strike.

To strip the crisis of extraneous issues and leave it clearly a bid for political power, the government promptly dismissed the Medical School director and teachers and installed at the orphanage a conservative director with full power to recall the nuns.

THE DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
In the background is the Cathedral of the City of Guatemala

THE DEFEAT AND THE FUTURE: Though it had no causes left, the demonstration went ahead on the 12th. The demonstrators — including barefooted marketwomen and well-dressed Guatemalans—marched with printed placards, "We Are Not Communists Here," chanting: "Kill the communists!" They met no troops, no police barriers, but shouted and surged around the plaza and up the palace stairs. Gunfire broke out first from an office building facing the palace. Police returned the fire. The volleys grew hot and spread to the side-streets. In many areas cars were burning, buildings were entered, windows smashed; firing went on throughout the evening.

By morning the city was back to normal; there was no doubt that the government had won—all parties that supported the original revolution, and all unions, rallied to it. Their manifesto alleged evidence of the "Frutera's" complicity.

But pro-government leaders are convinced that the July 12 battle is not the last. No one knows when the next attack may come. Just before the shooting started I asked Luis Cardoza y Aragon, writer and leader of Partisans of Peace here, whether the opposition had any base among the people.

"Yes," he said. "It is based in illiteracy."

Making democracy understood

WHILE the U.S. press was in a lather over the jailing of AP correspondent William Oatis on a spying charge in Czechoslovakia, it was silent on the Texas treatment of Shavarsh Benlian, correspondent for 15 papers in Egypt. Gathering material to make "American democracy better understood in the Middle East," he was refused service in a Houston restaurant because of his color, was arrested for "disturbing the peace," badly beaten by two cops, then told: "If you know what's good for you, you'll get out of Texas at once."

Mr. Benlian got out.

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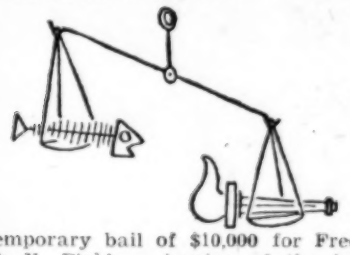
THE LAW

2nd Communist trial is set for Aug. 20

LAST Tuesday 11 of 17 Communists arrested in a second round of prosecutions under the Smith Act went back to jail for the third time in four weeks; Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan the day before had revoked bail posted for them by the Civil Rights Congress and outlawed its bail fund. Three defendants—Marion Bachrach, George Blake Charney and Israel Amter—were free on bail. Judge Ryan accepted alternate bonds for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Jacob Mindel, Simon W. Gerson and Louis Weinstock.



Temporary bail of $10,000 for Frederick V. Field, a trustee of the bail fund sentenced to 90 days for contempt when he refused to name its contributors, was also revoked during the week. He was returned to jail where two other trustees, whodunit writer Dashiell Hammett and Negro leader W. Alphaeus Hunton, had remained since they were given six-month sentences on the same charge.

TRIAL DATE SET: Another revocation of bail hit Peter Harisiades, Greek-American writer under McCarran Act deportation proceedings: CRC posted his bail a year and a half ago. He was sent to Ellis Island. If he is returned to Greece he faces possible death.

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan appointed six lawyers to defend the 17; they joined two others who have been handling the legal fight for bail. Later, before Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey, who was chief prosecutor of the 11 top Communist leaders, most of the eight asked to be relieved from the assignment, but the judge referred their pleas to Judge Ryan, who was away on vacation. Judge McGohey set Aug. 20 as the tentative start of the trial. This brought strong protests from the defense attorneys who argued that it gave them no time to prepare. Pre-trial motions are to be heard Aug. 2.

Appeals Court Justice W. Swan said he would convene the full court, now in recess, to hear an appeal from Judge Ryan's order revoking bail and outlawing the CRC fund. A defense attorney was traveling south to seek restoration of bail for the three trustees from a Supreme Court justice.

BAIL FUND SOUGHT: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn issued an appeal to all "courageous Americans" to step forward and post bail for her ten co-defendants still in jail. Editor Ted O. Thackrey of the **N. Y. Compass** made a similar appeal.

During the week the government opened two new attacks on the bail fund: a federal grand jury began its own probe, and the N. Y. State Banking Dept. began hearings on a charge that the fund violates state banking laws. Abner Green, a trustee, and Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper, were subpenaed and ordered to bring the fund's books and records after an effort to quash the subpenas failed. They told the hearing they did not have possession or control of the records. They and the three trustees in jail were called before the grand jury.

The many-sided attack on the CRC fund began when four of the convicted 11 leaders failed to appear to start serving their prison sentences. Four other leaders indicted with the present 17 have never been apprehended. CRC leader William L. Patterson said of the attack on the bail fund:

> "By trying to destroy CRC, the government is attempting to make way for New Ciceros, new Peekskills, and more legal lynchings like those of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven and Edward Honeycutt. . . . If the CRC bail fund is ever destroyed, the way will be open for hundreds of arrests throughout the country, in which innocent people, Negro and white, can be held indefinitely without bail and denied the opportunity to help prepare their defense."

The N. Y. State CRC announced a four-day campaign of open-air rallies and other activities beginning July 28.

CARNEGIE HALL RALLY: The Natl. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions called a meeting in New York City's Carnegie Hall Wednesday, July 25, at which educators Fowler V. Harper, Jerome Davis and Henry Pratt Fairchild and journalist I. F. Stone were to speak.

New protests during the week:

The Ventura, Calif., **Star-Free Press** urged a reversal of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act. The Modesto, Calif., **Bee** said jail won't "stop the rise of Communist movements." Ninety-eight members of the CIO Newspaper Guild signed a full-page ad in the **Guild Reporter** criticizing the Supreme Court ruling. The Akron, O., **Beacon-Journal** said denying bail is "repudiating" the Constitution.

In San Francisco seven ministers said the Supreme Court "has unquestionably departed from long-established constitutional concepts." The Cleveland **Plain-Dealer** said denial of bail violates constitutional guarantees.

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R-N.J.) expressed agreement with Justice Black's dissent. The official organ of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said the Supreme Court decision is a "danger signal for labor" and urged its members to "speak out now."

The **New Republic** said denial of bail "attacks the very freedom we so blatantly espouse." The Winston-Salem **Journal** called bail "a fundamental right." The Caledonia, Minn., **Journal** said "there is no way to put the human mind behind steel bars." The Boston **Herald**, the **Christian Science Monitor** and the Endicott, N. Y., **Bulletin** expressed misgivings.

Tear gas used on women in E-Z picket line

In Hanover, N. M., armed deputies paid by the Empire Zinc Co. try to disperse a picket line in the nine-month-old strike. But they did not succeed. Striking Local 890, Mine-Mill, has brought assault charges against two deputies and a scab for attacks on women and children. Two girls have been run down by deputies' cars. Indignation is running high not only among the strikers but among the townspeople who are tired of the company's stubborn refusal to bargain.

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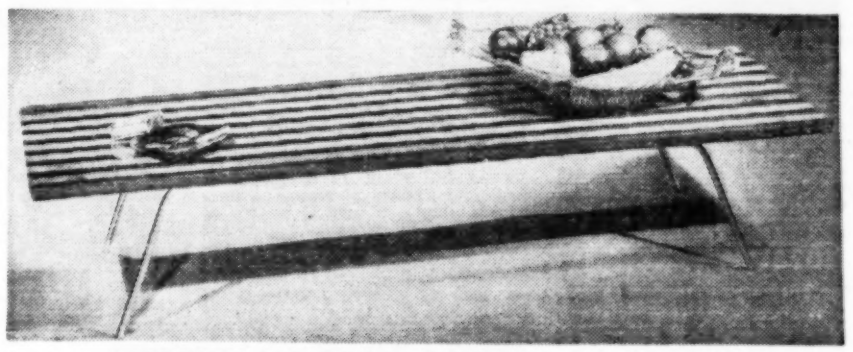

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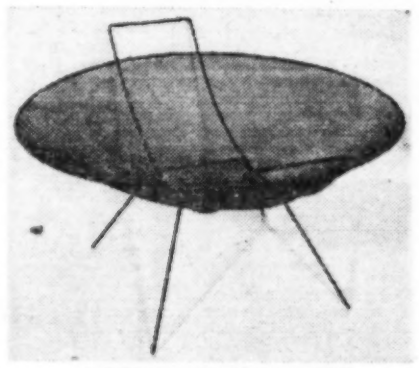

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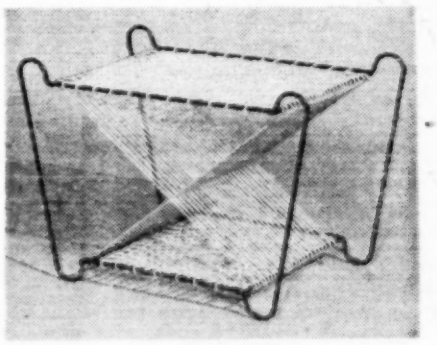

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"ONE WAY ONLY"

Bevan's new blueprint for Britain

By Gordon Schaffer
GUARDIAN special correspondent

LONDON

A NEW phase in the post-war development of Britain's Labour movement is marked by publication of **One Way Only**—a statement drawn up with support of some 25 Labour MP's by Aneurin Bevan, Harold Wilson and John Freeman, the three Ministers who resigned following the dispute on the war budget. The statement is winning wide support among the Labour Party and trade union ranks.

One Way Only represents a compromise between some MP's who see U. S. policy as the greatest danger and some who are much more critical of Russian policy. But the important fact is that the authority of men who saw the gathering crisis from inside the government has been given to a statement flatly repudiating the arms race "solution," and denouncing forthrightly the pressure brought upon the government by U. S. military leaders. It minces no words in explaining that the steady modification of Britain's resistance to the idea of

Krokodil, Moscow
Hunting trophy.

German rearmament was in effect a surrender to the most reactionary section of U. S. opinion.

INFECTIOUS WITCHCRAFT: Showing how the critical inner-government controversy looks to these former Ministers, the statement describes the "wild anti-communist crusade conducted by every means from witch-hunts to atom bombs" in the U. S., and continues:

> **The next stage . . . is that the pressure crosses the Atlantic. The American Government seeks British acquiescence. Tories in the House of Commons sternly ask: Why has the latest American demand not yet been met? A British Foreign Secretary flies to Washington. A high-ranking American official flies to London. Sometimes by this process—and once at least at the time of Mr. Attlee's visit to America last autumn — a decisive restraint is imposed on American policy. But still the pressure goes on. Congress is on the war path, and Mr. Truman's advisers remind him that there is after all an election next year. Gradually the British opposition is worn down. Another concession must be granted lest worse befall. How can we stand out when the American demand is so clamorous? How dare we deliver Truman and Acheson into the hands of the Republican wolves? Thus British agreement is secured to some measure which three or six months earlier had been opposed by both the British and American Governments.**
>
> **One classic example of this process was provided in the discussion over German rearmament. . . . The British Foreign Secretary declared his emphatic opposition in March, 1950. But [he] went to New York in September, 1950, and an agreement was reached to accept German rearmament "in principle." . . . Gen. Eisenhower has paid a visit to Europe and discovered that the British were probably right after all. There is still an opportunity to prevent the folly from being perpetrated, and that should be one of the prime aims of British policy. But the process whereby a British Foreign Secretary was persuaded to abandon his point of view is not a good augury. Indeed, it has convinced the Americans that the British will always agree at the end of the day. . . .**

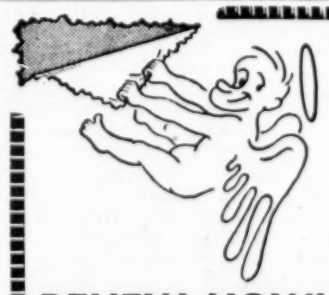
THE MISSING ANSWER: Who can doubt that this same procedure is now being used to force acceptance of a German rearmament plan far more dangerous than any contemplated even three months ago? That it also operated in regard to the U.S.-dictated Japanese treaty, and that now the same process is under way to make Britain accept Franco Spain as an Atlantic Pact ally?

The authors of **One Way Only** accept the standard Western views of who "aggressed" in Korea, of the "betrayal of democracy" in Czechoslovakia, and of the Tito-Cominform dispute—although they are aware how U.S. reactionaries are willing to forge alliances with fascists in both Asia and Europe. And while seeing the dangers of the rearmament drive and calling for a new world effort to raise the level of under-developed countries, they do not accept the inevitable corollary—the need to break down barriers to East-West trade.

But these factors are sure to be forced into the open as the controversy over **One Way Only** develops; and if Bevan, Wilson and Freeman are to give leadership to the Labour movement they will have to pay attention to the growing demand for a new approach to East-West trade—the only answer to the economic dependence on the U.S. to which the document gives such emphasis.

NEW COURAGE: Throughout the between-wars period the Labour Party consistently presented trade with the U.S.S.R. as the alternative to Conservative policy. Soviet orders for British engineering goods were one of the few bright spots during the depression years. Now resolutions for an increase of trade with the East have appeared on agendas of almost all the trade union conferences.

The value of the Bevan-Wilson-Freeman move is that it has given courage to millions of Labourites who out of loyalty have refrained from criticizing government policies. Now they see that all the time they were asked to be silent, three at least of their own Labour Ministers were clearly waging a battle for a new policy behind the scenes.



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